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The great economy in the use of labor is also apparent from the above table, which indicates that with the aid of dynamite, one man accomplished nearly as much as six men using picks and shovels. The advantage of this, when labor is so badly needed, is obvious. The time saved by using explosives is also a valuable consideration in malarial control.

The method of using the dynamite was as follows: After the surface had been cleared, two rows of dynamite, about 2 feet apart, were planted in holes from 3 to 4 feet deep, the holes being spaced from 18 to 20 inches apart. A detonating cap and fuse were then connected near the middle of the section planted, and, by concussion, the whole area was exploded, excavating that section of the ditch in an instant.

The only men employed in blasting ditch 60 were two negro dynamite men and a couple of laborers who carried the material to them. After the blasting was completed a small gang was put to work removing the débris and raking out occasional ridges left in the bed of the ditch.

The method above described for use in wet swampy areas does not work satisfactorily in dry ground, since it is necessary that the earth be water-soaked in order that the concussion may explode the charges in the holes adjacent to the one fired by the fuse.

It was found that in cases where a smaller ditch was desired a single row of holes generally sufficed. For deep ditches in difficult ground, it may be necessary to use two sticks to a hole. Experiment is necessary to determine the amount of explosive required for the soil through which ditches are to be excavated.

Another use to which dynamite was profitably put was in straightening out and deepening creek channels. In the Camp Wheeler extra-cantonment zone most of the creeks have a very tortuous course, and in order to eliminate pools by increasing the velocity of flow it was necessary to improve these channels. Dynamite was used in those cases in a similar manner to that described above, with very satisfactory results.

Explosives were also used very extensively in removing stumps, etc., encountered in excavating smaller ditches. A stick or two of dynamite exploded under a stump will save several hours of labor.

PREVALENCE AND TYPES OF MALARIA.

The United States Public Health Service, in cooperation with State health departments, is collecting data regarding the prevalence of malaria and the types of infection in certain States. Card forms are mailed to the physicians each month, and when these cards are filled out and returned to the Public Health Service the data are compiled.

Summaries of the results of the investigation have been published in the Public Health Reports, April 5, 1918, pages 489–490; May 24, 1918, page 805; June 14, 1918, page 973; and July 26, 1918, page 1227.

The following table is a continuation of the tables already published:

Summary of postal-card reports of malaria, 1918.

	Maryland.				Oklahoma.				
	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.
Cards mailed	2,232	2,232	2,232	2,232	2,634	2,634	2,634	2,634	2,634
Cards returned unclaimed, out of practice, etc	6	4	3	4	7	2	6	5	7
Replies received	335	288	285	271	163	152	184	193	184
Percentage of replies received	15.05	12.92	12.78	12.16	6.20	5.77	7.00	7.34	7.00
Counties represented in replies	24	24	24	24	65	63	63	63	64
Counties not heard from	......	......	......	......	12	14	14	14	13
Towns or cities represented in replies	188	161	157	157	123	120	134	137	135
Cases of malaria reported:									
White	14	3	14	20	209	309	294	346	287
Colored	16	1	1	4	19	51	21	28	43
Color not stated	......	......	8	......	......	......	5	10	3
Total	30	4	23	24	228	360	320	384	333
Types of infection:									
Tertian	18	3	10	19	126	221	204	243	172
Quartan	7	1	......	1	27	46	19	30	24
Estivo-autumnal	4	......	......	......	28	40	31	43	54
Cases confirmed microscopically:									
Tertian	9	......	1	2	13	29	13	36	34
Quartan	......	......	......	......	1	2	......	7	......
Estivo-autumnal	1	......	......	......	2	5	5	4	12
Cases reported confirmed, types not stated	1	......	9	......	26	21	19	8	4
Cases of hemoglobinuric fever	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......

	New Jersey.			Virginia.			Texas (eastern half).	
	June.	July.	August.	June.	July.	August.	July.	August.
Cards mailed	3,012	3,012	3,012	2,420	2,420	2,420	3,450	3,450
Cards returned unclaimed, out of practice, etc.	35	38	39	5	7	6	107	71
Replies received	632	501	414	585	514	430	508	479
Percentage of replies received	21.23	16.84	13.92	24.22	21.30	17.81	15.19	14.17
Counties represented in replies	21	21	21	95	93	91	97	97
Counties not heard from	......	......	......	5	7	9	16	16
Towns or cities represented in replies	183	148	133	342	314	271	244	252
Cases of malaria reported:								
White	70	22	25	350	225	188	850	1,671
Colored	2	1	......	233	153	145	283	328
Color not stated	......	2	......	2	22	2	2	......
Total	72	25	25	585	400	335	1,135	1,999
Types of infection:								
Tertian	69	19	21	376	207	200	549	453
Quartan	1	1	......	46	34	5	99	103
Estivo-autumnal	......	1	......	38	16	22	205	172
Cases confirmed microscopically:								
Tertian	10	6	5	49	20	35	94	79
Quartan	1	......	......	......	2	3	16	14
Estivo-autumnal	......	1	......	6	4	3	25	27
Cases reported confirmed, types not stated	......	......	1	28	5	7	75	20
Cases of hemoglobinuric fever	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	1